

The Corvallis Times.

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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CORVALLIS, OREGON, AUGUST 9, 1905.

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THE NAVAL BATTLE

THE REASON WHY THE JAPANESE WERE VICTORIOUS.

Double-Column Formation and Attempt to Aid Each Other Made Vessels an Easy Prey in Japan Sea—Other News.

Tokio, Japan, July 9.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) Commander Akyama, who participated in the battle of the Sea of Japan, had prepared for publication an extended statement relating to the great conflict, and its weight is on the side of gunnery, the battleships and tactics, as against the destroyer and the torpedo. He prefaces his statement by declaring that good gunnery depends mainly upon the division officers, and asserts that the Russian officers were lamentably lacking in training.

In the early part of the battle the Russians scored but one hit, to three landed by the Japanese. Under those circumstances, it may be said that the Japanese had three or four guns in action to every one of the Russians, and there was nothing remarkable about the disparity of losses.

The commander says that Admiral Rojestvensky had been criticised for electing to take his chances at the Tsushima. On the contrary, it was the wisest course open to him. Tuguru Strait is long and narrow, the season was foggy, and there were mechanical obstructions. Distance and coal were against Soya, and the time consumed in reaching that entrance would have betrayed the design, and his plight on emerging from Soya would have been much worse than he might reasonably hope for at Tsushima.

The commander insists that the great mistake of the Russians was in marshaling their vessels in double column line ahead. From the moment of going into action in this formation, the Japanese regarded victory as assured. Apart from the impossibility of maintaining an orderly formation when pursuing such tactics for defensive purposes, there was the fact that only a few or the ships could bring their guns into effective action against the Japanese fleet. The latter ships were able to concentrate their whole fire upon the leading Russian ships, and in return received only a limited fire.

Had the Russians adopted the strategy of imposing the brunt of the action upon the battleships, while the rest of the fleet broke through and tattered direct for Vladivostok, the commander believes they would have achieved a partial success. Instead of doing that, they followed the plan of mutually aiding one another, and thus, when the head of the battleship column got into trouble, the others steamed up and thrust their heads into the lion's mouth without being able to accomplish anything compensatory.

Regarding the question of sinking armored cruisers and battleships by gunfire, the commander expresses the opinion that the fact the Russian ships were exceptionally low in the water contributed materially to the result. The Russians carried large quantities of coal, stores and ammunition, and thus weighted down and in a rough sea suffered badly from hits near the water line that ordinarily would not have been fatal.

Gervais, Or., Aug. 5.—With handkerchiefs hiding their faces, three highwaymen entered Joe Becker's saloon this evening at 10:20 o'clock, robbed and beat men in the place, secured several hundred dollars and escaped.

There were three men in the bar-room when the desperadoes entered. A gruff word of command, emphasized by a display of revolvers, caused a quick elevation of hands, and the victims turned with their faces to the wall. First the till was rifled and \$350 secured from this source. Then the pockets and clothing of the men with raised hands were carefully inspected.

Charley Waldpole was relieved of \$17.50. He protested and was promptly knocked down with a revolver. Lee Shultz had \$145 or

more in his pockets, but he had not a word to say when the currency and coin went into strange hands without a receipt.

Becker's gold watch attracted the attention of the collectors, and they took that, as well as a very handsomely mounted revolver he happened to have in his pocket as protection against thieves.

Everything was done swiftly, but in a business-like manner by the robbers. Scarcely a word was spoken, while everything in value in coin was being taken from its lawful owners. As the victims were somewhat excited over the incident they cannot give a very clear description of the men who robbed them. They seem to agree, however, that the hold up men were about 5 feet 7 inches tall, about 150 pounds weight, youthful in appearance and that they looked enough alike to be brothers.

The town is full of threshers and farm laborers, in for the Saturday night entertainment, and the robbers were quickly lost in the crowd outside when they emerged from the saloon.

Reno, Nev., Aug. 5.—Adolph Mannheim, a well-known resident of this city, formerly engaged in business in San Francisco, had a thrilling experience in the Sierra Nevada Mountains near Weber Lake yesterday. For nearly 18 hours he was held a prisoner in the topmost branches of a tall pine tree while a bear, wounded into a fury by a rifle shot, patrolled the place, pawed the ground and made attempts to reach the frightened man above him.

It was late last night when a rescue party sent out from camp reached the place, attracted there by his cries for help. The bear, probably frightened by the intrusion of the rescuers, escaped. Pools of blood, tracks and torn up ground were the only evidence of the vigil it had kept over its captive. Mr. Mannheim, weak from hunger, thirst and nervousness, was carried back to camp, but today is recovering from his thrilling experience.

Mannheim started from the lake yesterday morning to pick wild flowers in the hills. He was alone and was not looking for game. He took no weapons. When about two miles from camp and deep in the woods, he heard the bear growling in pain and started to escape. As he started bruise came in sight at full speed. In the race of 20 yards that ensued, Mannheim reached a tall tree and lost no time in climbing to the top. The bear was wounded through the neck, probably by some hunter in the neighborhood. It was of great size.

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK & POULTRY MEDICINE

This great stock medicine is a money saver for stock raisers. It is a medicine, not a cheap food or condition powder. Though put up in coarser form than Theodor's Black-Draught, renowned for the cure of the digestion troubles of persons, it has the same qualities of invigorating digestion, stirring up the torpid liver and loosening the constipated bowels for all stock and poultry. It is carefully prepared and its action is so healthful that stock grow and thrive with an occasional dose in their food. It cures hog cholera and makes hogs grow fat. It cures chicken cholera and roup and makes hens lay. It cures constipation, distemper and colds in horses, murrain in cattle, and makes a draught animal do more work for the food consumed. It gives animals and fowls of all kinds new life. Every farmer and raiser should certainly give it a trial.

It costs 25c. a can and saves ten times its price in profit.

PITTSBURG, KAN., March 25, 1904.

I have been using your Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine on my stock for some time. I have used all kinds of stock food but I have found that yours is the best for my purpose.

J. S. HASSON.

For Sale.

Household goods, toilet articles, Also two milk cows and two calves. Enquire of Mrs. E. S. Murray.

C. H. Newth,
Physician and Surgeon
Philomath, Oregon.

A NEW EMPIRE

ON THE MAIN LAND OF ASIA.

The Japanese Empire Is to Embrace Corea and Manchuria and Probably a Part of Siberia.

Walter Wellman, wiring to the Record-Herald, says:

"There is to be a Japanese empire on the mainland of Asia. It is to embrace Corea and Manchuria and probably a part of Siberia. The Japan of the present is a mere island kingdom. The Japan of the future is to rule the littoral of the Northern Asiatic continent. Reaching far into the interior, comprising vast, fertile and populous provinces, the new Japan is to be thrice as great in population as the Japan of the present."

"The Sea of Japan is to be the center, the heart of this new empire. That sea is to become a Japanese lake. Japan is to dominate it and all the lands lying about it. This dominance of the Japanese sea and its coast country on all sides the Japanese hold is absolutely essential to their national safety."

The pretension the Japanese put forth as to the Sea of Japan is not unlike the Monroe doctrine, which the United States applies to the Caribbean Sea. Japan has a Monroe doctrine of her own. And the meaning of it is that Japan will view as an unfriendly act any effort on the part of European powers to establish their sovereignty or to plant their systems on or near the shores of Japan.

"The Japanese-Monroe doctrine applies not only to Russia, but to all European powers. Inasmuch, however, as Russia is the only European power which has established itself on the coast of the Japanese Sea, it is Russia alone whose possessions and known ambitions are to be narrowed or delimited by the national aspirations of the victorious Japanese."

"Thus with one mighty leap, Japan springs from a scattered island kingdom off the Asiatic shore, a mere ocean principality, half lost in the maritime fogs, to empireship, covering islands and a huge strip of the mainland and the sea which lies between them. From rank as twelfth or fifteenth among the powers of the East has Japan risen to a bound to fifth or sixth place, and with still greater possibilities lying before her in Chinese political hegemony and commercial leadership."

"These are the aspirations of the Japanese people at this moment. This empire-building ambition of theirs forms the basis of the peace terms which they will endeavor to impose upon Russia in the international conferences whose first sessions are to be held here next week—a conference toward which the races of the whole civilized world are now directed."

"We do not as yet know the details of the terms of settlement which the Japanese envoys are instructed by their government to present to the representatives of the czar, but in the foregoing statement I have given the Japanese national aspiration upon which those terms are based. When the precise Japanese stipulations become known, as they may be within a week or a fortnight, it will be found that they were framed to carry out the great plan of national enlargement and safety I have just outlined. The information upon which this dispatch is written comes from high and unimpeachable sources, from authority which would create surprise were I at liberty to identify it."

"I have the highest authority for the statements that, if the Russians find themselves unable to agree to a treaty which achieves this end, there will be no peace. The Japanese have set the stakes which are to mark the boundaries of their national domain or sphere of influence in the future. The line is blazed in the rough is not hard and fast. There is margin left for trading, for accommodation, for seeming yielding on non-essentials, but the one essential—the safety of the empire—is a fixed principle by which the Japanese government will stand like a rock. If they cannot secure this in the treaty of Washington,

they will go on fighting till they can and do secure it.

"Baron Komura told President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, as Minister Takahira had told him already, that the attitude of the Japanese government is substantially as follows:

"Japan wants peace and will make all reasonable concessions to get it. But there is one thing we will not have and that is a peace which in the end must be more costly to us than continuance of the war. All through Japan, among the people as well as in the government, there is one upturned thought and that thought is this:

"Our statesmanship must not sacrifice one iota of the advantage which our army and navy have gained on land and sea."

"The American and British governments have been sounded as to their views of the reasonableness and wisdom of this principle. America has no objections; Great Britain warmly approves. Moreover, the American government positively favors the establishment of a Japanese-Monroe doctrine applied to the Sea of Japan. The United States does this because such a doctrine, if once fixed as a living principle, would do more than any thing else could do to safeguard the territorial integrity of China. Japan's attitude toward the Chinese empire would thus become like that of the United States towards Central and South America with the Caribbean sea as the critical region. In other words Japan would neither commit aggression upon China nor permit it."

"The situation as regards Manchuria is peculiar and exceptional. Japan and Russia have simply exchanged places in Manchuria. Nominally Chinese, Manchuria has been actually Russian. But for this war, or some other upheaval, it would have been Russia to the end of time. Now it is Japanese. All that part which Field Marshal Oyama's armies have taken is to all intents and purposes as much Japanese as if it were not only conquered, but ceded territory. Chinese sovereignty is a mere fiction. A fiction it has been under the Russians and a fiction it is to be under the Japanese."

Chicago, Aug. 5.—"Japan has Russia to deal with and Russia alone."

"The United States and Great Britain are well aware of the intention of the Japanese to spread their empire to the Asiatic mainland and neither Great Britain nor the United States has any objection thereto. If the need should arise, under an attempt to exert international pressure favor to Russia, Great Britain would be a positive force in support of the contention of Japan, while the attitude of the United States would be negatively friendly to Japan, in that our government would decline to take any action whatsoever."

"With the United States and England thus aligned, an international combination strong enough to affect the peace conference is an impossibility."

"Japan has Russia to deal with and Russia alone."

"WALTER WELLMAN."

Louisiana, Mo., Aug. 5.—This morning while a Chicago & Alton special train was crossing the Mississippi River bridge, Marion Warner, of Secor, Ill., a passenger on the train, was shot and instantly killed by an unknown man. Warner was a leap when the unknown man came through the train, asking the people if they had guns.

He awoke Warner and asked him if he had a gun and, receiving a negative reply, shot Warner just over the right eye, killing him instantly. He then went to another passenger and, holding the gun against his temple, made him empty his cash.

After shooting Warner he emptied his revolver at other passengers, one woman receiving a slight wound on the arm. A boiler-maker from Jacksonville volunteered to arrest the man, and in doing so knocked him senseless with his fist. The man who did the shooting was drunk, and boasted before the murder that he would kill some one. The train was held two hours while the testimony of the passengers was taken. The man who did the shooting refused to tell his name or where he lives.

Ladies skirts all kinds and prices at Moses' Bros. Call and see them.